The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,844.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,969 tons, and 400 H. P.); Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
7th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHUSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th January 1871.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE AND FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£25	£15	£8
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9
„ Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain M——no, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. RUBATTINO & Co.'S ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, occasionally at ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, captain Domenico, with superior accomodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the first or 2nd week in February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£8
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24	Wines.	9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	30	Including	11
Naples	47	32		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34	Without Food.	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the above Rates.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch
EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Passenger Steamer IRIS, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 25th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 8-15
To Suez	£30	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-15
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Havre, Antwerp, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, being a constant view full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's fast Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. As Trieste has become to England has a extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at no expense varying from 6/ to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever, from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 4th Lane, 27th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....} Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....} Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,900, Captain Cousins, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 183	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 203	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 842 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

An invoice of fancy silk Crystal Hand Lamps.

An assortment of Chinaware, Cut Glass of various [illegible]
4 Cases Perfumery.
2 dittos Soap.
100 ditto Brandy.
1 ditto Royal Family Pictures.
2 ditto Clocks.
2 ditto Blankets of various colours and size.
1 ditto Gilt Albums.
1 ditto Fancy Toys.
1 ditto Railway Rugs.
2 ditto Florinda Water.
2 ditto Wicker Bottles, Eau-de-Cologne of superior quality.
1 ditto Silver Glassware.
Few Cases Huntley and Palmer's Gem Biscuits.
On account of the first purchaser Muncherjee Bhicajee—
One Case containing 3 pair Circular Glasses.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Brougham.
One Gujarat Arab Horse.
A lot of samples of painted Earthenware.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Wines and Malt Liquors, Dog Cart, Buggy and Harness, Tandem Wagonette, Victoria Wagonette, Wagonette, Phaeton, Buggy, Dog Cart, Harness, Saddle, Bridles, Whips, Rugs, Nuggur Tonga Carriage, &c., at Tardeo.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of John Kerr, Esq., leaving Bombay.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Jamaluddin Hoosein Osmanbin Umad Ughahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Ooomar, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowsharee Wady, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhuleshwer Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93, and standing partly on the ground belonging to Jahangeer Bazanjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Ooomar, the Mortgagor, and containing by admeasurement 1726·9th square yards, being 74 feet in length and 22 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bhaiwar Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedan, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Ooomar.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the said Nowsharee Wady Street on the west side thereof in the Bhuleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95, and standing on the Government ground belonging to Manockjee Jeejajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 2214·93th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bhaiwar Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of a small fresh consignment of Europe Oilmanstores, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, received from the famous manufactories of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th day of January 1871, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 25, Apollo Street, a small fresh consignment of Europe Oilmanstores, &c., consisting of York Ham, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert Cheddar, Gloucester, Berkley and Somerset Cheese, Pig's Cheek, Tongue, Ox Tongue, in jelly, Sausages, French Paris, Potted Meats and Pastes, assorted Soups, Salmon, Lobster, Oyster, Herring, and Sardines; Assorted Fruit, Fruits in syrup, Guava, Jam and Jelly, Almond Fruit, French Prunes and Plums, Jordan Almond Figs, Flavouring Essence, Durham Mustard, Barley Sugar, Lozenges, Comfit, Salad Oil, French Olives, Assorted Biscuits, Tin Opening Knives and Sundry Miscellaneous Stores.

The Oilmanstore will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of families of gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE OF BUNGALOW AND LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable properties, situated at Tardeo:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or soundly built bungalow standing thereon, situated at Tardeo, bounded on the south by the property of Nasserwanjee Jungoonath Sunkersett, Esq., on the north by property of Shrinevvas Ramlall, Esq., on the east by Government ground and on the west by Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement about 4,547 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 30 and 502.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or soundly built bungalow, with a range of buildings or chawl standing thereon, situated at Tardeo, bounded on the north by the bungalow of C wasjee Jehangeerjee Framjee Jussawalla, Esq., on the south by Lot No. 1, on the east by the Government ground, and on the west partly by Lot No. 1, partly by the Tardeo Road, and partly by property of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, Esq., containing by admeasurement about 4,836 square yards of thereabouts, be the same little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Apollo Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1 th January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.
(Sgd.) W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

NOTICE.—The usual QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the Secretariat will be held on the Premises on the 26th instant at 3 P.M.

H. E. JACOMB, Under-Secretary to Government.

11th January 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GREAT AND UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!!!

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE
SPILLER!!!

NOBODY SHOULD MISS SEEING
Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON'S
NEW DUOLOGUE.

SONGS AND SOLOS VARIED
EACH NIGHT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT
OF THIS POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MATERIALS of the GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 40, at Colaba, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the spot on MONDAY, the 16th January 1871, at 4 P.M. Any information required by intending Purchasers will be furnished by

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th December 1870.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
as consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY PAYNE'S WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 138 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSEEJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 138 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSEEJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying it into effect."—*Times*, 20th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

PIANOFORTES,
by the celebrated Maker,
SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART.

Mr. NEUBERG begs to draw special attention to the Consignment for the climate of INDIA.

These Instruments are well known in Bombay and the Mofussil, as being extremely durable and sweet-toned.

Mr. N. has much pleasure in being able to furnish numerous References to intending Purchasers.

Price Rs. 575 Net Cash.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

WILTSHIRE BACON.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

STILTON CHEESE.

Shortly expected.
GRUYERE CHEESE and DUTCH CHEESE.

BATH CHAPS in Canvas.

OX TONGUES in Canvas.

ENGLISH and FRENCH BUTTER.

EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,

EPP'S COCOA NIBBS.

JAMS and JELLIES in Jars and Tins.

A large consignment of OILMANSTORES just to hand.

Meadow Street J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	...doz.	50
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	... ...	60
BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	... each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts	... doz.	45
BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto	... „	90
BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts	... ...	65
"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	... ... each	7
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts	... ...	9
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts	... ...	9½

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel	 18
BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool	 20
BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk	 25

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	... 12½
BADHAM'S Superfine ditto	...	... 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan ...	...	... 20½
BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread	...	... 21
BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped	...	... 23
BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	... ...	... 15 to 18
BADHAM'S Super ditto	... ...	... 18 to 25
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	... per pair	6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	... each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests	... ...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S Summer Merino	do. ...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S Grey Merino	do. ...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts	... ...	7½
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	... ...	9
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.	... ...	7½
BADHAM'S Super Gauze do.	... ...	6½

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakespeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ...	per doz.	6
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	... „	6
White Irish Cambric	... „	10 to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	... „	10½
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	... ...	24
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	... ...	10 to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	...	2½ to 3
Fancy Round Scarves for Knot or Ring	...	2½ to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	... each	1
Black and coloured Eglington	... ...	1½ to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	... ...	10 to 16
Walking Sticks	... ...	1 to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs	... ... each	8
Fine gold Front Studs	... ... per set	12 to 45
Fine gold Links	... ...	18 to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	... ...	15 to 35

A Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	... ...	each ... 2½
Front Studs	... ...	per set ... 5
Solitaires	... ...	per pair... 5 to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	... per doz.	10 to 16
Turkish Bath Towels	... ...	24 to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	... ...	25
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes		

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	 28
30 Inches Flat Tops	 29
33 Inches Flat Tops	 31
36 Inches Flat Tops	 33
The above of the Regulation size,		
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.		
27 Inches	... ...	65
30 Inches	... ...	70
33 Inches	... ...	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS,
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches	... Rs. 45	36 Inches ... 50
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c., varying in price from	... ...	... to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	... ...	... 3½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	... ...	...12 to 40
Scarlet Blankets	... ...	... per pair... 25
Rug Straps	... ...	... ...1½ 2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	...	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	...	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—		
Eglington		14 0
Falkland		
Sandon		
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—		
Eglington		10 0
Falkland		
Sandon		12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—		
Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" Normal, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot," Tyrol Hats		7 8
Soft Felt Hats		8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety		4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	...	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	...	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	...	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

N. KHYRAZ and Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

		Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	... ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	... ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	... ...	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	... ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Coats, ditto ditto	... ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	... ...	65
Black or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active for Spinning shares. Land shares neglected.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Fitzgerald, Major, 40th Regiment, on duty, from De lah e.
Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Bhooj.
Sharp, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.
Ashburner, Colonel, Unattached, on leave, from——
Taylor, Captain, 38th Light Infantry, on leave, from Dapoli.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Doyne, Lieutenant, 38th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Sullivan, Major, Unattached, on promotion, to England.
Burdon, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Pidcock, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, to join, to England.
White, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Grenfell, Lieutenant, 2-60th Rifles, on sick leave, to England.
Kettle, Vety Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, to England.
Barnard, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Grant, Surgeon, 2-1st Royals, on sick leave, to England.
Innes, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Ironside, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Fulton, Ensign, 50th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Knott, Ensign, 3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.
Astley, Lieutenant, 1-11th Foot, on duty, to England.
Brind, Captain, 104th Foot, on duty, to England.
Duby, Doctor, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Dunbar, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Shadgeld, Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Goding, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Green, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Hemphill, Lieutenant, 98th Foot, on duty, to England.
Lindsay, Lieutenant, 1-14th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Lamb, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Moffatt, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Renwick, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Turner, Captain, 26th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Thompson, Captain, 14th Foot, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, Commandant 34th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

The services of Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the 28th ultimo, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Staff Surgeon Major H. D. Fowler.
Staff Assistant Surgeon J. N. Stock.

Lieutenant Arthur Rowley Heyland, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 31st Dec. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the 3rd Jan. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Frederick Laing Mackeson, (Staff Corps)
Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Thomas Smith Warden, (Staff Corps.)

The following adjustments of rank and promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Adjustments of Rank.—Conductor Timothy Foley and Sub-Conductor Arthur MacDonald to rank from the 5th August 1870, in succession to Gaffary, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor John Burchell and Acting Sub-Conductor William Clews to rank from the 7th August 1870, in succession to Clarke, pensioned.

Acting Sub-Conductor George Fergusson to rank from the 2nd October 1870, vice Kennedy, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Promotions.—Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor John Connolly to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor James Tricket, to be Sub-Conductor from the 10th October 1870, in succession to Fyfe, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Robert Robertson to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor William Thompson to be Sub-Conductor, from the 7th November 1870, in succession to Henry, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor John Sarsfield to be Acting Conductor from the 7th November 1870, vice Rober son, employed in the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Magazine Sergeant Robert Warner to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 7th November 1870, vice Thompson, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Joseph O'Brien to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant James Hamilton to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 17th November 1870, in succession to Barton, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain O. J. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years.
Lieutenant H. J. Lawrence, General List, Bengal Infantry, for 2 years.
Sub-Conductor T. Davies, Bengal Commissariat Department, for 1 year.

Major C. E. Naylor, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant A. de C. Rensick, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major J. F. Berthon, Staff Corps, is allowed a further extension of leave from the 3rd to the 15th October last.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R.A., appointed a Special Commissioner in Kattywar by Government notification dated the 6th August 1870, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Jairam Banoojee, Second Karkoon of the Peint talooks, is, for such time as he may be acting as Head Karkoon of that talooka, invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Nassick district, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Rao Saheb Raghoonath Ganesh and Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janojee, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second class Subordinate Judge at Malwan, in the Ratnagherry district, on the 2nd instant, at 10 A.M.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, to commence from the 6th February next.

Rao Bahadoor Mukundi Manirai to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry on leave, or until further orders.

Khan Saheb Dinshaji Pestonji to act as first class second grade Subordinate Judge at Surat, vice Rao Bahadoor Mukundi Muniraj, or until further orders.

Mr. Edulji Muojbhai to act as second class, first grade Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb Dinshaji Pestonji, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are made in the Customs Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs:—

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as second class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Mr. W. E. Young to act as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Mr. A. E. Dalzell to act as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Mr. T. Jervis to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting Second Assistant Collector, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The appointment of Mr J. E. Murphy, as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, notified at page 1,254 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 24th November last, is cancelled, and he has been directed to continue as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, Acting First Assistant Collector of Satara, is appointed a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act in that collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel A. U. B. Finch, R.E., received charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Poona districts, on the forenoon of the 17th December 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A. Miller, B.A., having returned to duty on the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. I. Walton, Director Makran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, having returned on the 9th instant from the furlough granted to him by notification dated 20th September 1869, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

Mr. [illegible] attendent Government Observatory, [illegible] furlough granted to him by notification dated [illegible] September 1869, and resumed charge of his duties [illegible] morning of the 7th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JANUARY.

London	Myrtle	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Rice	£2 0s. 0d.	"
	Iron	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wool	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Cotton, Surat Bales	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	"
	Cotton, Dharwar Bales	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamers, Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Sannas to 10 p. bag no-minal	

ARRIVAL.

Dn.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	City of Oxford (s)	Hardie	Glasgow, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dn.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	China (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Richard	Suez.
	Hydroe	Nacoda	Aden and Jedda.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Steamer Tapteo, to Cutch.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
9	Michael Angelo	Locke	Bombay, Dec. 5.
	Mount Washington Siloomb		Mauritius, Nov. 14.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 1,899 bundles iron hoops, Thomas Stewart & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus (s), 5 cases etc. hooks, Payne & Co.
Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Don (s), 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Michael Angelo, 10 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 10 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee; 13 packages medicine, A. K. Lookmanjee.
Daphne, 20 cases oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhusen, 149 cases oilmanstores, Hassan Allarukia & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 33 cases sulphuric acid, C. Macdonald & Co.; 30 cases sulphuric acid, S. R. Seokid.

FROM VENICE.

Iris (s), 1 case spirits, J. Neuberg.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 9 cases pianos, harmoniums, &c., J. Neuberg; 1 case musical boxes, Favre, Loubs & Co.; 6 cases magenta dyes, Planque, Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tagus (s) 170 bales cotton, Bhoobrahoy Motoochund; 83 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.; 2 bales cotton, The London A. & A. Company; 26 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Milbanke (s), 2,030 bundles coir yarn, Dhurmsee Morarjee; 60 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 100 trails date Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Blythwood (s), 50 bales cotton, Rammayen Hurkison; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeejeebhoy; 600 bags myrabolam, S. S. Narrawalla; 60 bales wool, Purmanund Purboodass; 53 bales cotton, Damjee Sangee; 54 bales cotton, Khimjee Bhowanjee; 60 bales cotton, Dyabhoy Doosabhoy; 2,350 dhalls cotryarn, Moolchee Jetha; 26 bales cotton, Goolalchund Nursingdas.
Khiraj (s) Oodoojee, 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Shreeram Motta; 100 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vishhookun; 132 bales cotton, Khimjee Shalgram.
Sumatra (s), 51 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee.
Mabel, 10 bales wool, M. Soorjee.
Bennington, 10 bales hide, Hajee Ebram Jetakur.
Golconda (s), 16 bales hide, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales, cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 1 case shawls, S. M. A. Latif; 13 packages indigo, Hajee Ally Behaney.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 937 pieces E. teeth, Munoor Hurrukchund; 6 cases silk, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 2 cases silk, Mahomedbhoy Dana & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Iris (s), 163 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 54 casks coffee, W. Nicol & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 257 bales grey shirtings, W. Nicol & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after packet at 3 P.M.
After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FOGERTY—January 12th, at Storm Hall, Mazagon, Twyhona, the eldest daughter of William Keys Fogerty, Esq., Surgeon, aged 2½ years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STORY—January 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Augustus Mountjoy Story, of a daughter.
CORLEY—January 5th, at No. 48, Old Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Groom Corley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ORWARD—ATHARLEY—January 4th, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Gray John Forward, to Christiana Jane Atharley.
BAIRS—HUNTER—January 5th, at the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Mr. A. Barr, Engineer, Jamalpore, to Jessie, youngest daughter of D. Hunter, Esq., Glasgow.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GRIBBLE—January 4th, at Kurnool, the wife of J. D. B. Gribble, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HENSLOWE—January 3rd, at Subhanpore, Oudh, the wife of F. H. Henslowe, P. W. D., of a daughter.
TYTLER—January 6th, at Abengeltic, Simla, the wife of Colonel [illegible] C. Tytler, C.B., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

ONCE more the field armies in the South and West of France are reported to be in a state of activity; and the commanders on each side are compelled to endure the ordeal by battle. The whereabouts of the troops becomes suddenly visible, and we may again speculate on the information afforded by the telegrams.

The contest on the West of Paris is the more easily understood, but it may not prove the more important. A recent telegram casually mentioned that M. Gambetta had been to Bordeaux and was on his way back to the head-quarters of General Chanzy near Vendôme. From this it may be inferred that the French army, beaten on the Loire, had taken a position behind that tributary of the Sarthe which bears a name so like the more famous stream. If General Chanzy's head-quarters were near Vendôme they were behind the Loir, and his object in taking that position was to keep open communication through Le Mans with Brest and Cherbourg, and to maintain himself on the flank of the road from Paris to Orleans. Here we may remark that the French campaigns have been marred by the desire to be near Paris. A screen of troops on the Loire, with the bulk of the army at Dijon would now be of incalculable value to France. It is probable that an offensive movement from the Loir, in the direction of Paris, was contemplated by the French General, and that Prince Charles has anticipated him by taking the initiative. The direction of the German movement appears to be on a line from Orleans to Le Maus, and the Red Prince seems to be working with his left thrown forward on a front between Le Chartre on the Loir and Nogent le Rotrou on the Huisne, another tributary of the Sarthe. The objective being the French army and Le Mans behind it, Prince Charles, we infer, is intent on forcing General Chanzy northward, on cutting him off from the Angers road, and compelling him to retreat on Laval, the capital of Mayenne. For, it will be observed that the left of the Red Prince is more forward than his right, and if he is allowed to prolong the movement it will carry him on to the Angers road by the time his right and centre are about Le Mans. His presence at La Fleche would turn the position at Le Maus, if there be one, and, unless General Chanzy can win a battle, render a retreat on Laval imperative.

The situation in the South-east is equally interesting. General Bourbaki, who has reinforced Garibaldi, is reported to have advanced from Dijon by the great road up the valley of the Doubs towards Montbeliard intent on raising the siege of Belfort. Part of his force took the line of the Oignon river, which runs parallel to the Doubs, and appeared at Vilersexel on the north bank. General von Werder at Vesoul marched out on this force and is reported to have stormed Vilersexel held by the French troops covering Bourbaki's flank march. Now it is to be feared that the French have made another mistake; for by taking the line of the Doubs, throughout its length from Baume les dames to Montbeliard, they have von Werder distant one march only from their left flank. The fortress of Besangon, however, secures the passage of the Doubs and renders it unlikely that von Werder, even if strong enough, will be able to strike a heavy blow. Nevertheless, with the Germans at Vilersexel, it seems most difficult to raise the seige of Belfort. If, however, Bourbaki has made a feint upon Montbeliard and carried the bulk of his force by Langres through Chaumont towards Nancy, he will have stolen a march on von Werder, and may damage the road from Nancy to Paris. If he has moved up the Doubs he runs the risk of disaster and incurs apparently the certainty of failure.

IN a recent article we alluded to the possibility of the present production of cotton being sufficient for all wants, estimating at the lowest price at which it will pay growers to cultivate the staple. We have now before us Reuter's telegram of 21st December, announcing that the American Agricultural Bureau considers the present crop of cotton in that country equal to 3,875,000 bales, and hitherto it has certainly not been the fault of our American competitors—for reasons which are obvious—to over-estimate their production. Upon a reference to the statistics of American cotton, published by Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co., of New York, we find that excluding the four war years the average crop of the last twenty years amounts to 2,801,090 bales, and the average of the last ten years to 3,055,915 bales. The largest crop ever raised was during the season 1859-60, when it was 4,675,770 bales. If the estimate of the present crop is realized, it will be the second largest year's production yet gathered, although the years 1858-9 and 1860-1 tread very closely on its heels, the former with 3,851,481 bales and the latter with 3,656,086 bales. Admitting that the demand for cotton goods has considerably increased during the past ten years, we are certainly inclined to think it has not increased in excess of the large additional supplies of the raw staple now becoming available. Already, it would seem, America is prepared to supply this year an almost unprecedentedly large crop, *i.e.*, 819,085 bales in excess of the average of the last ten years, while from India, Egypt, the Brazils, &c., the high prices lately ruling have exercised their natural result and induced increased supplies. Unfortunately no reliable statistics are available giving the increased consumption of goods and consequent demand for cotton, but roughly it will probably answer all purposes if we put the one against the other, and estimate that the increased demand for cotton fabrics is met by the increased production of cotton. Looking to the position of markets, however, which nearly all show unremunerative returns, we incline to the belief that the supply of cotton is now proportionately larger than the increased demand for manufactures. Bearing this in mind, and contemplating the effect which the present position of Continental politics has upon markets, cotton and cotton goods are now apparently in very much the same relation to each other and to supply and demand which they occupied for some years anterior to the outbreak of the American war, with this difference, that immediately before the war almost every market was completely glutted with supplies of the manufactures of cotton. So serious had this overstocking become that a total, although temporary, collapse in the business of Lancashire was confidently predicted and universally anticipated. The stoppage of supplies of cotton from America saved home producers from that imminent danger of loss, and gave time and opportunity for the immense holdings to be realized, and passed into consumption at handsome profits.

We have now before us price lists giving statistics for the year 1860 and up to the end of March 1861; *i. e.*, the fifteen months immediately prior to the rumours of the American difficulty. Taking the rates current on the 25th of each month for the period specified, we find that the following is the average prices ruling, say Middling Dholleral Cotton, 3¾d. per lb.; 40s. Mule Twist, 1s. per lb.; 7 lb. Grey Shirtings, 7s. 8d. per piece; 8¼ lb. Shirtings, 9s. 1d. per piece. In comparison with these we have present values as follows—Middling Dhollerah, 5¾d. per lb.; 40s. Mule Twist, 1s. per lb.; 7 lb. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d. per piece; 8¼ lb. Shirtings, 9s. 4½d. per piece. These figures represent a very anomalous position for cotton as compared with yarn and goods, as while yarn is precisely the same price now as the average above given (and it is the intermediate, stage between cotton and goods), the raw staple is, say, 50 per cent. dearer than it then was. A proportion of this discrepancy is to be accounted for by the fact that recent improvements in machinery, &c., enable spinners to work more cheaply now than formerly, while the quality of goods is admittedly on a lower standard than that which formerly obtained.

Presuming our opinion is correct as to cotton being now in very much the same position as that which it occupied prior to the American war, the above qualifications, while modifying, cannot upset the view that cotton was either formerly unduly depressed or is now unduly inflated in value, and we hold the latter opinion. Seeing that the former price was not arrived at after a sudden disorganization of trade, but was reached after years of relatively steady business, and that the present figure has come about on the comparatively sudden drop from the remarkably high rates current when the main supply of the article was cut off, we apprehend the former was more likely to be the just and fair value; and that, making all allowances for qualifying circumstances, present currencies must sooner or later give place to a lower basis of values.

Assuming then that our anticipations prove true, they give rise to very important considerations for the Government of this presidency, for merchants and bankers, and also to the community at large. With reference to the first of these, we have never been able to justify that system of government which would favour one particular branch of the community, although an important one, at the national expense. This, we venture to think, has been done by the establishing of experimental farms, enacting special laws, and appointing special officers in the interests of those dealing with cotton. Legislation of this character, we venture to say, must ever be found a mistake, and as mistake is likely to prove all the more serious when it does not arise from the action even of a section of the inhabitants of a country, but has been forced upon that country by outside persons or associations alike ignorant of the wants of the country, its legislation or its people. Looking back upon the action of the Government of this presidency ever since the outbreak of the American war, we venture to say the policy it has pursued has been forced upon it by the narrow views of the disciples of the Cotton Supply Association, and that it has been a failure in practice. The latter is evident from the fact that it has accomplished nothing of practical value, but has incurred an expense upon the funds of the State which we now see these funds could ill afford to bear. We are thankful that the results of the legislation are no worse, for had the action of Government produced what its cotton legislators looked for, namely, a greatly larger cultivation of cotton, the evils to have been anticipated would have become ere this a dire calamity. Already cotton has been over-cultivated—induced by high prices and not by weakly Government enactments—and if the late famines which have visited the land cannot be directly traced to this cause, certainly the power to relieve them has been greatly hampered thereby. At all events it has brought great evils upon the country by enhancing (in some instances manifold) the cost of the necessaries of life to all classes while it has only enriched the few; and has increased expenses of living; retarding if not upsetting legitimate progress in many branches of much greater consequence to India than supplying some thousands more of cotton bales to Lancashire. For these reasons and many others, which the limit of our space prohibits our entering upon, we repeat that legislation in favor of any particular commercial section of the community as a class is an error, and that the sooner it is departed from the better. The temptation in this particular instance is passing away, and with it we hope will go all similar class enactments, leaving the old principle of Roman law, *Caveat emptor*, to abide in the future as it has in the past, the measure of protection to be afforded to all classes, except where frauds step in for which the common laws of the country give sufficient protection, if those interested will only take the trouble and expense of enforcing them. This view we are glad to see set forth in a recent decision of our respected Chief Magistrate.

The commercial position, that the hostilities in America gave this presidency of India wealth as immense as unexpected, there is no possibility of denying, but equally plain and incontrovertible is it that beyond creating a deposit of silver under the dwellings of cultivators (a very questionable gain), it has been of no advantage whatever. On the other hand, as a commercial community, we are now, when the civil department,

relapse has partially come, actually poorer than before. Bad as this is, we have, we apprehend, still to contemplate a further reduction in the value of our staple article of export. That article, under unexampled circumstances and ill-considered legislation, has been the *ignis fatuus* drawing men from more reliable fields of occupation and hanging their whole prosperity upon one thread: the thread which all forseeing men have always expected would snap whenever America had for a year or two the blessings of peace. To recognise an error is the first step towards the righting of it, and we venture to think that the sooner our commercial community recognises and acts upon the patent fact that it has pinned its faith to an abnormal state of affairs passed and passing away, the sooner will the export trade of this port recover from the depression under which for many months past it has been laboring. Bolstering up prices for cotton when they are reaching their true level from legitimate causes, whether by making advances to native shippers on a high scale, or buying on the hope of "things mending soon, are alike fallacious, and can only extend the evil. Those who can best afford to sell cotton at its true value are the producers of it, and fortunately they are also the men possessing hoards of buried wealth gained during the late years of high prices.

To the community at large, if our view be a true one, we can offer our congratulations on the approach of the time when paper property and bubble wealth having come to the ground, their house rents, servants' wages, and bazaar bills will bear a closer relation to value received.

THE Government of Bombay has directed that, in future, an officer on the abolition of his appointment is to be considered, when rejoining his corps or station, or proceeding to another appointment with the same or less staff salary, as travelling on duty at the public expense.

A REVISED Code of Regulations for the British Medical Service in the Presidency of Bombay having been prepared under the sanction of Government, the Governor in Council has authorized its use for the British Medical Service from the 1st proximo, in lieu of the Bombay Medical Code issued in 1849.

CABUL advices from 29th December to 2nd January state that, in consequence of the Amir's intention to send Sirdars Ubdool Uzeez Khan and Mohsun Khan, sons of the late Amir Azim Khan, and Sirdar Shurreef Khan, state prisoners to Lahore, the Ghilzaee and Cabulee Chiefs and Khans had expressed extreme dissatisfaction. Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, the youngest son of the Amir, who had left for Jellalabad, had been recalled. It is in contemplation to appoint him Governor of Cabul.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" states that Colonel Fraser has discovered a scandalous job in connection with the barracks at Port Blair. They were originally designed by an engineer who thought that their foundations should be carried twenty feet below the surface of the ground. In due course that official was succeeded by another who imagined that six inches would be a sufficient depth of foundation. The result is that the end of the barracks which were built by the latter officer is in process of dissolution and the entire building is pronounced unsafe.

THE opinion in Oudh seems to be, says the "Pioneer," that Sir George Couper is far more likely than General Barrow to be chosen as Mr. Davies' successor. "Full justice is done to General Barrow's qualities—his urbanity, accessibility, and the influence he possesses with the talukdars; but these are considered insufficient to balance Sir George Couper's greater administrative ability and general mental power, not to mention the kind of claim which the latter might advance on the score of seniority—he having been Judicial Commissioner at the date when Colonel Barrow was still only a simple Commissioner of Division. The above is, we have said, the opinion in Oudh. Our own expectation is that General Barrow will be selected."

THE mystery which attends the disappearance of Mr. R. Sutherland—an engineer in Burmah—and the son of Colonel Sutherland, for a long time Political Agent for Rajpootana, has not after all been cleared up. About a month ago the Rangoon papers reported his return and explained his temporary absence. We thought the matter therefore at an end. It appears, however, that our contemporaries were premature, for (according to the latest "Rangoon Times") Mr. Sutherland, who had some contract work to execute in the interior and left Rangoon for that purpose, has never been heard of since. He was last seen at the village of Gyobyo, and was said to have been heard of at Thongzai, but all that is certain is that he has never written to his family or returned to his home. The "Rangoon Times" urges the local authorities to institute a search for the missing gentleman.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, says the "Examiner," was not offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, and had it been offered to him he would not have accepted it. "For some little time back it has been known in the quarters most immediately concerned that the Financial Minister has made up his mind not to accept any Lieutenant-Governorship, and it may have been that it was this knowledge which prevented Sir Richard from being asked to go to Lahore. The Minister holds his present post under warrant from the Crown, and professes, we believe, to have not the slightest desire to give it up. There are a good three years of Sir Richard's term of office unexpired, and before then Madras and Bombay must have become vacant, even allowing Lord Napier an extra year in the former presidency. To Madras Sir Richard Temple would willingly go, and we are half inclined to believe that there exists something like an understanding that his claim to Madras will be held to be a good one whenever Lord Napier quits the government of that presidency."

ACCORDING to the "Examiner" the Income Tax is to be retained, but at the rate of one per cent. "Such is the present determination—a determination there are no grounds for thinking will have been abandoned by budget day. A certain continental nation has got itself into dire difficulties because of its proclivity to go to war for an idea; and the retention of the income-tax will be an instance of the Indian Financial Administration deliberately electing to remain unpopular, and contemned, rather than surrender the idea that the permanent retention of an opressive tax, the impossibility of equitably working which has been made manifest—is necessary to the safety of the British power in India! This is the only ground on which a reduced income-tax can now be attempted to be defended. The money it will bring in is not essential to the conservation of an equilibrium, and if it even were, a larger amount might be raised in various other ways without being felt by the people."

THE Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council is said (we quote the "Indian Daily News") to have recorded a minute, in which he has expressed an opinion that at a time like the present, when the financial pressure of the State is so great, and when the heavy expenditure in every department of the service requires the serious attention of the Viceroy, it is necessary that the existing leave rules of the Covenanted Civil Servants, which have lately given them extended privileges, and which cause the Government a large expenditure, should be revised, and the privileges curtailed to a certain extent. It appears that under the new rules large numbers of officers proceed home, and return more frequently than before. The hon'ble member is said to have requested the Secretary and the Under-Secretary to Government, in the Financial Department, to amend the leave rules. He is also said to be of opinion, if we are rightly informed, that a large number of military officers are now entertained in civil employ, and appear to be almost equal to the number of covenanted civil officers on the effective list. He does not object to the former being so entertained, but that, in some instances the amount of their salaries, including their military allowances, exceed the salaries of the covenanted civil officers holding similar appointments in Ahmedabad about half-past 7 P.M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 11TH JANUARY, 3-30 A.M.

General von Werder has stormed Villersexel, taking 600 prisoners.

The French to the west of Vendome are retreating, having lost 1,100 prisoners.

The French claim the victory at Villersexel.

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, but prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6s. 7/16d.
The Manchester market is very steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s.
Consols, 92¼.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM BARODA.

BARODA, 11TH JANUARY.

THE original programme, which fixed the departure of H. E. the Governor for Wednesday the 11th, was not altered, and, as recounted below, H. E. left about 5 P.M. by special train for Ahmedabad. Had it been at all feasible, we believe he would gladly have postponed his departure for one day with the view of enjoying some more shooting; but important state duties, and other arrangements which were dependent on his movements, necessitated his departure on the actual day. Previous to his leaving, however, H. E. had an opportunity of witnessing some elephant and rhinoceros fighting—a sight well worth seeing, and only to be met with at some of the large Courts in India. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the "tamasha," and punctual to time the carriages containing His Excellency and the principal residents and visitors in camp drew up at the door of the building leading to the arena. Here he was as usual met by H. H. the Gaekwar and conducted through a quaint old court-yard, up some steps on to a balcony which overlooked the battle-field. To those who had not seen a tumasha of this kind before the sight must have been most imposing. Thousands and thousands of natives lined the walls and high ground all around the place; the spear and javelin men, together with the wrestlers and "matadores," stood immediately below the Gaekwar's balcony awaiting with anxious eyes the signal from H. H. to commence; and lastly, the huge combatants themselves picketed at opposite ends of the arena, eyeing each other with fierce and bloodshot eyes and seemingly anxious for the fray. Two splendid elephants had been selected for the encounter—one a fine old tusker was left to take care of himself, the other, a somewhat smaller one with scarcely any tusks, was ridden by a mahout. So quiet and full of anxious expectation was the enormous crowd, that a pin might have been heard to drop as the elephants, upon a given signal from the Gaekwar, were let loose and gradually approached each other. The first charge was so well arranged that it took place exactly in front of the stand.

It was a grand sight to see the mighty beasts when within a few yards of each other make the first rush, bringing their heads together with a crash that seemed as if it must smash in their foreheads. For a few moments it was hard to say which would gain the first advantage, but after a sharp tussle, in which some very severe prods and bites were given and received, the smaller elephant, urged on by his mahout and doubtless gaining confidence therefrom, pushed away his antagonist and drove him forcibly into a corner of the arena close to the stand. Here he proceeded to make an example of him, and it was some time before the spearmen and matadores could draw off the conqueror's attention; eventually, however, they succeeded in doing so, and as he turned away to pursue his tormentors his vanquished foe took the opportunity of paying off a few old scores and gave him some very nasty prods in an undignified part of his body. After one or two more charges, the elephants were then separated, hobbled, and led out of the arena. The next sight was a very good one. A single elephant "must" and very viciously disposed was next let loose, and amused himself for some minutes by pursuing his tormentors, who were goading him on all sides, but who managed very cleverly to keep out of harm's way. As soon as he had been badgered up to the proper pitch a sowar, mounted on a particularly pretty horse, evidently a thorough-bred "Katty," came on the scene. The elephant no sooner saw him than, forsaking his minor foes, he pursued the horse and his rider in real earnest. It was a beautiful sight to watch the proceeding. The sowar, who evidently was an old hand at it and seemed to enjoy the fun, allowed the elephant almost to catch him, at one time letting him come so close as actually to touch him with his trunk. The gallant little horse entered well into the dangerous excitement of the game, and the splendid way in which he was turned and twisted about elicited shouts of admiration from the crowd.

Next after this came the rhinoceros fight, which unfortunately as far as fighting was concerned proved rather a failure, but excited roars of laughter from the ludicrous positions and antics the brutes put themselves into during the engagement. On being led into the arena they both were coaxed up in front of the stand, and no sooner saw each other than they both came to a dead halt, and after staring at each other for a few seconds commenced to approach cautiously, very much in the same way as a dog stalks a squirrel. One of the would-be combatants, however, apparently thinking discretion the best part of valour, turned tail and cantered off to the other end of the arena. The other one simply remained where he was. The fugitive was again brought back and confronted with his enemy, and after a few gentle reminders in the "raw" from a spear they then closed with each other, but after a short but sharp tussle the same beast again ran away. This was repeated some half a dozen times with similar results, and then the tumasha was ended. The only thing was that we were afforded an opportunity of seeing how these formidable brutes use their horns and tusks in warfare and what a fearful thing a fight *à outrance* must be between two in their savage state.

4-30 P.M. (Bombay time) was the hour fixed for H. E.'s departure, and all officers off duty were ordered to be at the Residency about half-past 3 in full dress. The same arrangements were made as on arrival, with the exception, however, that the procession was made in carriages instead of on elephants: a very welcome alteration. About 4 P.M. H. H. the Gaekwar arrived at the Residency and, accompanied by Colonel Barr, escorted the Governor in a splendid carriage and four to the railway station. The whole of the troops were out, and a salute fired on leaving the Residency and another on arrival at the railway station.

After a few minutes, spent in conversation on the plat

avoid the possibility of offence being taken where none was intended to be given, so that when the Dadkhwah sent subsequent invitations to us to visit the gardens and other places of public resort, we excused ourselves and remained in our quarters till the day came for our departure.

When the Dadkhwah, who was in a very difficult position as regards us in the absence of the Atalik, found that all hope of our remaining was at an end, he with true oriental politeness sent messenger after messenger to ascertain our wants for the journey, and was almost offended because we would not avail ourselves of his offers. Dresses for all our followers and fur cloaks for ourselves were sent in abundance, and one morning two men came carrying on a pole suspended between them forty pairs of top boots, for the manufacture of which Yarkund is famous.

One very necessary item for our journey, however, he apparently dared not supply. Baggage animals had been promised to be given, and would doubtless have been supplied had we left with the Atalik's permission, but in the present circumstances he not only did not supply them, but begged me to write a certificate that he had done nothing to facilitate my departure, and that my departure was my own act.

This certificate I of course gave, and then by the aid of Tara Singh proceeded to purchase and fit out about 70 ponies. Mirza Shadee at this juncture behaved very ill, and would probably have prevented our getting away at all, had it not been for the energy and fertility of resource of Tara Singh, whose unsparing activity and good-temper I tact extricated us from what appeared at one time a formidable difficulty.

On the morning of the 6th September, which was the day fixed from the first for our departure, having sent off all our baggage, we went to take leave of the Dadkhwah. We were received much in the same manner as on our former visit, and had a friendly talk when he gave the usual parting presents, and we took our leave. We then bid a farewell visit to Kazee Muhamad Yakoob, whom we thanked heartily for the good offices he had exerted on our behalf, and then mounting our horses, and followed by a Yarkundee escort, we rode out of Karaund. It is not necessary to give a detailed account of our journey homewards to Shadulla, as we traversed the same ground as we took going.

But I must record the good treatment we received on our return. It might have been supposed, and in fact I was at one time warned, that if we went away without seeing the Atalik, we should find scant honour shown us on the road. The contrary was the fact, and nothing could exceed the civility of all the officials we met. Each day special messengers arrived from the Dadkhwah bringing a silver ornament or a present of horses, or some little token of friendship, and a letter asking after our welfare, to which I replied by sending some English articles in return. Nor must I forget to notice the behaviour of the people. It had been said that the respect paid to us, as we neared and entered the city of Yarkund, was due to the partial adoption by us of the Mahomedan costume. On leaving Yarkund, I determined to wear nothing but our own clothes. I was strongly dissuaded from this, the argument used being that, if the people saw us without the usual honorary garments, it would be supposed that we left in disgrace, and we should therefore receive no respect. But I felt that we ought not to filch, as it were, a false respect from the people, given under the erroneous impression that it was offered to Mahomedans, and that whether we met with honour or dishonour we ought to receive it as Englishmen. The result proved the correctness of these views, for it was impossible not to be struck with the very marked respect shown us by the villagers and travellers whom we met on the road. Riders dismounted from their horses as we passed, and, as a rule, the spectators bowed, crossed their arms, and uttered the salutatory *salaam alaikum*.

BOMBAY.

THE Brigadier General Commanding the District will inspect the Colaba Sanitarium at 7 o'clock this morning.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA left yesterday for Suez with the homeward bound troops from Bengal and Bombay, of which we have already published a list.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF HIGH COURT VAKILS.—We learn that about twenty-six candidates are to appear at the next examination for the office of High Court Vakils, which commences in the middle of March next.

THE S.S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. G. S. Clay. For Cochin—Mr. W. A. Vitteis and Mr. Watson. For Tellicherry—Mr. A. Blascheck. And fifty-two deck passengers.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd January 1871, Rs. 11,45,826; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,471; total balance, Rs. 11,64,297. There are in addition 1,31,400 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

TANNA.—According to a native paper, on the 29th December last the bodies of a gardener and a Malwan woman, residing at Tanna, were found in the compound of a garden belonging to a Hindoo. The bodies were so horribly mutilated, that they could not be identified for some time. The perpetrators of the crime are still at large, but the police are making diligent enquiries for their arrest.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Old Nuggara concerning the death of Hadjee, a Mahomedan mendicant. Deceased lived with a Mahomedan labourer, and had been for some days suffering from fever. Yesterday about 5 A.M. he threw open the window of his room on an upper storey and jumped out into the street. He was found dead when the neighbouring people went to his assistance. The jury found that he had committed suicide by throwing himself out of a window whilst delirious from fever.

TESTIMONIAL.—Last month a large meeting of the inhabitants of Tatta (in Sind) was held, and an address presented to Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who had been in charge of the charitable dispensary at that place and was now leaving. He left the dispensary, said the address, in a very flourishing state; and during his stay in Tatta he had made disinterested efforts to give medical advice to the poor as well as the rich, and had rendered especially valuable services at a time when small-pox was prevalent. A sum was collected for a watch to be procured from England and presented to Mr. Gonsalves through the head of his department.

MR. J. E. OLIPHANT, the Collector of Poona, will leave this for the districts on Saturday next.—*Poona Observer*, January 12.

THE Dilwarry E Brigade R. A., which left Ahmednuggar a few days ago, will arrive at Kirkee to-morrow morning.—*Ibid.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. GOSTLING, Commanding H. M.'s 19th Regiment, arrived here on the 9th instant and assumed command of the regiment from Major Fitzgerald.—*Ibid.*

THE 2-2nd Queen's arrived at Kolapoor on the 7th instant, and left for Belgaum the following morning. We are glad to hear that the health of the men was good.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE DETACHMENT POONA HORSE TO KALADGHEE.—The detchment of the Poona Horse left this yesterday morning, under the command of a native officer. It consisted of one ressaldar, one ressaldar, two naigues ressaldars, one kote duffedar, six duffedars five naigues, one trumpeter, and sixty-three sowars. *Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th January was 342, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 40 more than the total of the week ending 11th January 1870, and 3 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 374 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Circulatory System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified above) in the week under review.	Total reported birth in the week under review of still-born.
Colaba	13,161	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3
Fort, Southern	39,258	...	6	1	1	2	4	...	...	16	29
Fort, Northern	8,452	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	3
Esplanade	7,893	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	3
Market	33,302	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	9	13
Mandvee	41,103	...	11	...	3	5	1	...	...	24	13
Chuckla	41,442	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	15	25
Oomurkharee	63,020	...	13	...	3	6	1	...	...	26	15
Dongree	60,259	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	10	15
Dhobeetalao	71,780	1	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	22	23
Pharmeerwar	22,392	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	21
Bhendybazar	50,282	...	9	...	2	3	...	...	...	15	14
Khumballa	23,151	...	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	13	14
Koombharwara	23,080	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	...	15	20
Mandvee	29,177	...	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	14	9
Girgaum	21,500	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	...	10	17
Cumpulla	6,181	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Walkeshwar	10,091	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	5
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	8
Mazagon	21,794	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Sewree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Ramakhessna	81,675	3	19	2	5	3	10	2	...	56	56
Parell	7,062	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	10	11
Dharavee	5,042	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Mahim	12,978	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Matoonga	6,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23
Wurlee	10,211	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Hurbour	32,582	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Nasseling and Cannonee	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	25	...
Bombay	816,562	17	122	16	28	44	44	2	...	342	374
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years	...	6	129	12	26	61	50	4	...	389	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Circulatory System.	Resp. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including disease not specified above.)	Total Reported Birth of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	8	11
Brahmin	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	11
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1
Hindoo of other Caste	5	51	12	11	23	17	2	...	149	231
Hindoo out-caste	...	10	2	2	4	4	...	...	25	18
Mussulman	10	40	1	3	12	11	...	...	96	65
Parsee	...	8	...	2	1	4	...	...	27	41
Jew	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Native-African	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	16
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
European	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	1
Negro-African	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Chinese	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	122	16	28	44	44	2	...	342	374
Corresponding week 1870	2	85	1	27	63	76	7	...	302	35

PASSENGERS FROM GLASGOW.

THE S. S. CITY OF OXFORD, 1490 tons, Captain John Harlile, arrived yesterday from Glasgow via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr Wilson, Mrs Small, Miss Brown, Mrs Stirrat and child, Mrs Mollay, Mr Brahum, Miss Brahum, Mr Weston, Mr Mitchell, Mr McKinley, Mr Kennedy, and Mr. Rennie.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

104 persons have passed the departmental examination prescribed for the subordinate native establishments, held on the 20th July 1870, in the several collectorates of the Northern Division, and they were from the following districts:—

Ahmedabad	35
Kaira	4
Punch Mahals	27
Broach	4
Tanna	19
Colaba	12
Khandesh	2
	104

GOLTCHMAN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

THE further hearing of the case against Samuel Goltchman, ex-secretary of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company, was resumed before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, yesterday, when Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. He was charged with cheating and forgery.

Mr. R. W. Wainright said—I am a constable Bombay Police Force. On the evening of the 21st December last, I went to the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I had orders to meet the train from Baroda, due there that night at 9 o'clock. Two Surat police sepoys arrived by that train. The prisoner was not with them. In consequence of information I then received, I went next day to Tanna. I fell in with prisoner in a bullock cart about a mile and a-half on the other side of Tanna. I apprehended him on a charge of escaping from legal custody. He surrendered himself to me, saying, "I will come with you." That was all that passed between us, and I brought him to Bombay.

The magistrate cautioned the prisoner as usual, and committed him for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE DIOCESAN EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

THE Bishop of Bombay has addressed as follows "the Lay Members of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay:"—

My dear Brethren,—An appeal has been put forth by the Diocesan Board of Education, soliciting your contributions to a scheme which it has formed for the education of children of mixed or European parentage throughout the presidency of Bombay; and the scheme appears to me to be so important, both in itself and in its probable consequences, immediate and remote, that I consider it my duty, on the invitation of the Board, to commend it to your particular attention, and to invite your active co-operation.

To the details of the scheme I shall not refer, as they are fully explained in the appeal. I will only say that is the result of very full consideration, and that, while it makes full provision for all present, and, so far as we can foresee, prospective wants, it studiously avoids all needless expenditure.

The scheme has been laid before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has generously voted a grant of Rs. 50,000 on condition that an equal sum is raised from private sources. I am not without hope that further aid may yet be given by this great Society; but contributors have now the encouragement of knowing that their gifts, to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at least, will be the means of securing to the scheme three times their own amount, the Society giving an equal sum, and Government a sum equal to their gifts and that of the Society united.

The object of the scheme is one which commends itself to the sympathy of the whole European community. The young persons for whose advantage it is designed, united with us, at least partially, by blood, are also one with us in the bonds of a common faith, while the connection of many among them with the native race, marks them as a natural tie which should link the two races together and contribute to the removal of those differences of thought and religion which still keep them widely separate. We may look forward to the time when Eurasians may yet exercise an important influence of this nature, and if ever this hope should be realized the schools of the Board will no doubt have had their share in accomplishing a result which on every ground is so desirable.

But, apart from all such considerations, the education of this class is evidently a work for which the Church of this land is especially called upon to make provision. Looking as they do on India as their home, they must either be educated under the generous and stimulating influences of the Christian faith, to take their fair and proper part in the professions and avocations of the country, or they must give way in the struggle of life, to those members of the native race who are eager to seize on the advantages of culture provided in the institutions, scattered throughout the land, which the liberality of Government has richly furnished for them.

It is, therefore, with considerable confidence that I venture to lay before you this scheme of the Board of Education. The call which it makes upon your liberality is not, I think, greater than your ability, or than your readiness to assist a work of proved necessity. I will only ask you one by one, in God's name, to give as your means, bestowed by Him, enable you, and with that cheerfulness and readiness of heart which will bring to you His fatherly blessing.—Believe me to be your faithful brother and servant in Christ,

H. A. BOMBAY.

Bombay, Christmas, 1870.

The appeal above referred to is as follows:—

The Bombay Diocesan Board of Education appeals for aid in behalf of its scheme for the purchase or erection of school buildings at several stations in the presidency of Bombay, and for the provision of an endowment fund. A full statement of the scheme and of the places at which it is proposed to purchase or erect buildings may be had on application to the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Byculla, Bombay, Honorary Secretary of the Board.

The schools promoted by the Board have for their main object the education of European or Eurasian children.

The sum proposed to be spent on buildings is Rs. 400,000, on endowment is Rs. 300,000; total Rs. 700,000. Of this sum it is believed that one-half will be provided by Government, under the terms of Lord Canning's Minute.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has already made a grant of Rs. 50,000 in furtherance of the scheme, to be paid by instalments of Rs. 10,000, on condition that an equal sum is raised from other than Government contributions. It is hoped, too, that further aid may be obtained from the same great Society.

However liberal may be the contributions of the S. P. C. K., at least Rs. 200,000 must be raised by voluntary contributions, and it is proposed to diffuse the raising of this sum over ten years, during which it is hoped that the whole work may be accomplished.

Subscriptions—for ten years, or during residence in India, or during shorter periods,—and donations are now earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions or donations can be paid to the treasurers of local committees, formed in the several districts for the promotion of the scheme, or to the honorary treasurer of the board, A. C. Moore, Esq., Fort, Bombay.

The following subscriptions and donations have been already given or promised—

	Subscription.	Donation.
Bishop Cotton Memorial Fund	.....	5,888 13 10
A Member of the Congregation of Christ Church, Byculla, by Rev. G. S. Reynell	.....	4,300 0 0
E. P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.	.....	30 0 0
Lord of Calcutta	.....	500 0 0
Lord Bishop of Bombay	.....	500 .....
J. B. P. Be, Esq	.....	200 .....
R. G. Oxenham, Esq.	.....	100 .....
The Rev. G. C. Reynell	.....	10 .....
Sums raised in England, through Bishop of Bombay	.....	540 0 0
Exchange on ditto	.....	29 10 0
Colonel Thompson	.....	20 0 0
Sums of 5 Rs. and under by ditto	.....	22 0 0
1st Instalment of Bishop's S. P. C. K.	.....	10,000 0 0
Exchange on ditto	.....	491 12 10
Rev. C. T. Wilson	.....	26 .....
T. F. Punnett, Esq.	.....	250 .....
Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd	.....	100 0 0
F. Rowland, Esq.	.....	200 0 0

POLICE CASES.

TORTURE.—Babajee Nana, a cart driver, was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with torturing his bullocks, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Charles Travers, a ship carpenter, was charged with assaulting Mr. D. Connor and with begging in a public place. He was sent to jail for a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Syajee Narsoo was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with stealing a pair of boots belonging to a policeman. He was convicted and, being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—Mahomed Amber was sentenced by Mr. Showell to twenty-one days' imprisonment for stealing a few pieces of wearing-apparel belonging to Noor Mahomed.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Mooltan took the following passengers from Madras on the 7th inst.:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mr G Gordon, infant and servant, Mr F Gordon Cumming, Mrs Cumming, two children, three infants, one European and one native servant, Captain R C Halpin, Mr W C Johnstone, and Mr P B Cunningham.

For Singapore—Mr J E Laws, Mr Frank Lucas, Mr T J Riddle, Mr C Smith, Mr P Clark, Mr Campbell, Mr Cross, Mr Orwin, M Keum, Mr J Partridge, Mr W Windle, Mr H Hough, Mr F Hoskins, Mr E Jackson, T Wiltesing, Mr J Churchill, Mr J Stevens, Mr C Jarman, Mr R Caster, Mr J Long, Mr T Fish, and Mr C Churchill, and Yansing (deck).

THE QUEEN vs. J. D. SHARMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article in the *Gazette* of this morning on the judgment of the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the last application made to him in this case you say, "In the present case there is reason to believe that a large subscription has been raised to pay for the services of the greatest talker at the bar," &c.

As the attorney of Sharman, we think it improbable that such a subscription had been raised without our having heard of it, and as we do not know of any such subscription we think there is a violent presumption that it does not exist.—We are, &c,

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY.

Bombay, 12th January.

SETTLEMENTS IN TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see published to-day a brief report on the "Castra" land scheme of Tasmania, one clause of which states that any person arriving in the colony under the Immigration Act may claim a remission of one pound of the purchase money for every acre of land to which he is entitled under the Immigration Act. If this means that the uncleared lands on the river Leven are to cost more than one pound an acre—the purchaser had better look before he leaps. I have travelled all over the district, and must say that much of the soil is very rich. The climate, in my opinion, cannot be surpassed. There is also scenery of a most varied description, and any amount of beautiful water at all seasons of the year. But to clear the greater portion of that land will cost the investor from £10 to £15 an acre, before even he puts a plough in it. The river Leven is navigable for about three miles only, and that for coasting craft and small steamers only. Two years ago there were two steamers running between Launceston and the rivers Mersey, Don, and Leven, one going over to Table Cape and Circular Head, giving the settlers on that side of the Island weekly communication with the only market town. Agriculture on the Latrobe (distant from the Leven some 14 miles) is being carried on most successfully by a spirited lot of settlers. Schooners of considerable size can get within one mile of the town; hence large quantities of grain are being shipped for Melbourne from there. In fact, Latrobe is the most prosperous-looking place in Tasmania. I have been in every town and village in the country. I can speak also from thirteen years' continued travelling in the Australian colonies, and say to those Indian officers who are about retiring from military duties, that they should be very careful in investing their capital in heavily-timbered country. Although there is much good land in the Leven districts, there is also much of it not worth having as a gift.

There was a very large block of country opened up for selection on the opposite side of the Island two years ago, on the most easy terms I have heard of in any of the Australian colonies. Having trespassed too far on your space for the present, however, I will leave that for a future letter.

Any gentleman who contemplates going to Tasmania, can obtain any information he requires (no charge) from the writer, whose name may be found in the office of the *Gazette*.

J. H. H.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In yesterday's *Times of India* I see a reprint of H. B.'s letter regarding the break of gauge. It was pleasing to see that *you* did not consider it worth the trouble of answering or in fact of taking any notice of; and it says very little for your able contemporary that he should have reprinted such a feeble production, and not content therewith have added remarks of his own, which are evidently the production of some one unacquainted or uninterested in engineering works, except where his ideas clash with yours, and who seems to have quite overlooked Mr. Fowler's able report on the Indus Valley Railway—or else to have considered it inconvenient to notice it or profit by it. With regard to H. B. he says we have conquered and held this country with no better means of transport than country roads and bullock carts. We also conquered and kept it with far fewer European troops than we have at present, armed with a very inferior weapon, namely, Brown Bess—also without the costly barracks which will be monuments to all ages. Why should we now have so many European troops in India at an immense cost? Why should we not, following out H. B.'s theory, be able to hold India, with a small percentage, more troops than we conquered it with, or even with the same or a lesser number, better armed and equipped?

The line of the Indus Valley is about the only frontier of India which is likely to be assailed by a foreign army in force. Our war authorities at home, in office, and in Parliament have always gone on the principle that we should have the best possible means of offence and defence, cost what they may. Surely on such an important line as the Indus Valley, a few rupees should have no weight in the balance. There is a perfect *furore* for narrow gauge, and people attacked with it consider themselves immensely in advance of the age, pooh-pooh every other idea, ridicule any line built with a view to military requirements or emergencies. A line *must* pay. If they are so dead set on economy, why not have a tramway? it would be better than country roads. The advantage gained, I should say H. B. is the fittest person to expatiate on.

Moreover if we had a perfect system of railway from Kurrachee to Peshawur the number of our troops in the Punjaub and on the frontier might be reduced and a much greater saving made thereby than by a narrow guage and the miserable sum to be saved by the short-sighted policy proposed, as you so ably point out in your leading article on the subject. By the way it seems that 3 feet 3 in. is to be the narrow gauge for India. Every engineer must be curious to know the considerations which induced the Government of India to adopt such a mild compromise between a 2 feet 9 in. and a 3 feet 6 in. guage. I can only account for it by their feeling the practical sound sense of Mr. Fowler's advice, but at the same time not wishing to hurt the feelings of the other side, and so a sort of middle thing, neither one thing or the other, is to be adopted.—I am, &c.

B. H.

P. S.—I am sure many persons like myself would be very glad to see this subject thoroughly discussed, but not in the facetious oracle-like style of Mr. H. B., which is neither satisfactory nor instructive, nor even practical, to judge by his concluding remark about your type.

B. H.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 11th Jan., 5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 21 hours 20 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th Jan., 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 21 hours 12 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th Jan., 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 11 hours 17 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 11th Jan., 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 15 hours.
Via Turkey, 11th Jan., 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 12 hours 28 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th Jan., 8-15 P.M., Greenwich time
Time in transit, 4 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th Jan. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	6 32	0 5
,,	Calcutta	2 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
,,	Madras	1 30	0 23
,,	Galle	32 10	10 55

THE PHILOSOPHICAL TENDENCIES OF THE PRESENT DAY.

AN interesting lecture on "The Philosophical Problems and Tendencies of the Present Day" was delivered by the Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., Sc.D., in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening. The president of the institute, A. T. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, occupied the chair; and there was a large attendance of European ladies and gentlemen, and a good number of native gentlemen.

Dr. Jardine, after briefly introducing his subject, spoke as follows:—

The first objects which naturally excite the attention of man are those which come within the range of his external senses. Speaking with the language of common sense, we are surrounded on all hands by innumerable bodies possessed of diverse qualities, all which constitute the universe in which we live. To these various bodies the early thinkers of Greece turned their attention several centuries before the Christian era, and sought to find some single principle or cause which would account for them. One said water was the original matter; another said air; another said fire; another, who was ahead of his times, maintained that in addition to some material cause there must be an intelligent power to produce such wonderful results. Notwithstanding all the progress which the world has made, thinking men are still engaged in looking at these same stars and mountains, and seas and forests, still asking the same questions concerning their nature, their origin, and their laws.

And the puzzling difficulties of Grecian speculation a truly great man arose, who turned the attention of the thinking world to a different subject. Socrates, for it was he, saw the vanity of attempting what was at that time beyond human power; and he sought to teach his countrymen the great lesson that "the noblest study of mankind is man." Besides, the external world at which men gaze there is a mental world no less wonderful which consciousness, the eye of the mind, reveals. With reference to this world of mind, men are still endeavouring to obey the mandate of the Delphic oracle, "Know thyself;" some even like attempts to master this knowledge, some of the most important problems of the present day have arisen.

From a study of himself man returns with a strong belief that he, finite, intelligent, moral man, does not stand alone in the universe of existence. Certain strong feelings, strong desires, and strong principles of which he is conscious point out a connection with some Being from whom he has drawn the first beginning of his existence and his noble nature. In other words, man, in his highest nature, is essentially religious, and, in so far as he is so, acknowledges his connection with, and dependence upon, God. Problems connected with this feature of man's nature will form our third division.

Turn with me now to the multiform objects of nature;—the great globe of earth on which we live, the huge rocks and mountains which form the strong foundation of the whole animated kingdom, the wonderful variety of vegetable productions which adorn its surface, the marvellous exuberance of animal life which meets us wherever we go; look upwards to the sun marching in strength and majesty across the heavens, and the moon walking in beauty amongst the hosts of her brilliant attendants; what are the questions which the thinking mind is always asking concerning all these objects? Science has long ago demonstrated that they are all governed by immutable laws. Nothing is accidental; nothing is irregular; order is nature's first law. But granting this point as settled, thinking minds have two other important questions to ask regarding material objects—What is their nature; whence is their origin? In order to obtain an intelligent view of these questions, you must permit me to refer to some rather abstruse philosophical doctrines.

When we analyze the objects of our perception, we must come to the conclusion that all that we can positively know is that certain sensations of different kinds have been experienced by us. I perceive a rose. That object when analyzed is found to be composed of certain sensations of colour, smell, taste, touch; and that is really all that I can positively know about it. But, I naturally ask, whence do those sensations come to me? What is their external cause? Various answers have been given to this question. One philosopher replies *matter* is the cause of these sensations; and by matter he does not mean anything which can be felt or perceived, but some hidden unknown cause of our feelings and perceptions. Another philosopher answers that God is the immediate efficient cause of all our sensations; that ideas of colour, taste, and other qualities arise in our minds, because they are ideas in the mind of God. Those who are acquainted with the history of philosophy will pardon me for mentioning that he who gives this answer, is the excellent and famous Bishop Berkeley. Both of these replies have had powerful advocates; but neither of them are likely now to be generally received without considerable modification. When we speak of *matter* which nobody has ever seen, tasted, or touched, which is a mere figment of the metaphysician's brain, there must be strong reasons adduced for its existence before we can receive it. Yet the intellectual mind of the present day prefers to seek for some more real and efficient cause of its phenomena. Neither will the reply of Bishop Berkeley, although it may be substantially true, be generally excepted. It has been said that, although nobody can refute it, still nobody will believe it.

Such being the fate of two of the most important answers as to the *nature* of material objects, I shall endeavour to point out what appears to me to be the *tendency* of the speculations of the present day with reference to it.

In the year 1798, a celebrated American, Count Rumford, read before the Royal Society of London a paper in which he proved by a reference to careful experiments the now well-established fact that all *heat* is but a mode of *motion*. Numerous investigators since his time, and particularly in the present generation, have proved satisfactorily that all the various powers in nature which make themselves felt through our senses are but various modifications of ordinary motion. The coloured light which we see in the most beautiful flowers, the rich melody of sounds produced by the orchestra, the most delicious smells and flowers which please our senses, the swift lightning which flashes along the wire—all are but different and interchangeable modes of ordinary motion. But motion itself is the result of what we call *force*; and therefore we arrive at the conclusion that under-lying all the sensations which we experience, acting in and through all the wonderful changes which we perceive going on, upholding and preserving the planets in their orbits, and producing the delicate hues of the rose, there is one universal, all-pervading Force. There appears to be an unquestionable tendency amongst thinking men of the present day to adopt this theory.

Now, it is be regarded as an established fact that there is one all-pervading Force or Power acting throughout the universe, and that each separate mode of that force may be changed into every other, we arrive at the question as to the origin of the different kinds of organised bodies which make up the kingdom of nature. We observe that running throughout the whole of nature there are certain typical forms continually reappearing. The first little leaf which springs from a seed planted in the ground contains in itself the type, not only of the whole future tree, but also of each individual part of it. The fin of a fish, the wing of a bird, the leg of a horse, and the arm of a man, are all constructed upon one common type. Since then there runs a continuity throughout the whole kingdom of nature, it has occurred to many scientific men that the higher forms of creation may be but developments, according to natural laws, of the lower. For the purpose of establishing this theory very many observations and experiments have been undertaken and many learned books written. Savants have endeavoured to show that species of animals or birds may, by culture or by the lapse of ages, develope into different and higher ones; for example, that the different species of apes which we know to exist may have been the original progenitors of the different races of mankind. These attempts have caused great excitement throughout the thinking world, and needless alarm in the minds of some who feared for the overthrow of their favourite doctrines. The verdict which has been returned with reference to the theory of transmutation of species is, I think, very distinctly "not proven." Whatever may be the result in future years, we cannot yet give up our belief that separate exertions of creative Power have been required to bring into existence the different species of organized beings which inhabit the world in which we live.

After this brief review of some of the problems connected with material nature we may now advance to that which is the special characteristic of man, distinguishing him from the lower orders of the animal creation. It is here that philosophy finds its special sphere of activity, here man finds the most difficult problems to investigate. From the time of Socrates, the wise, until the present day innumerable investigations have been instituted concerning that thinking, knowing mind which is at once the most familiar and the most mysterious to every member of the human race. In every great country in the world from the golden East in which we now live to that distant Western continent which I have the honour to call my native land, earnest thinking men have been enquiring concerning the nature of that principle which they call *self*, concerning the nature and origin of the various mental powers of which they are conscious, concerning the whole of that complicated spiritual mechanism which gives them a right to be called *men*. Into the great mass of speculations and theories which modern times have produced regarding this cluster of subjects, it is quite impossible to enter. A mere enumeration of the books that have been written, the names of the writers and the special subjects of their works would occupy the greater part of the present lecture. Yet it will be interesting to examine somewhat into the character of the most important problems and the tendency of modern study with reference to them.

And first I may remark generally that all the advancement which has been made in psychological science has been by the careful and persevering employment of that most important of all scientific instruments, the power of analysis. As the chemist studies the character of complex substances by employing powerful agents for the purpose of separating them into their simple elements; as the astronomer determines the forces of the heavenly bodies by calculating the combined results of the different simple forces by which she is impelled; so the psychologist does not rest satisfied with his knowledge of the human mind until he has analysed the various powers and faculties of which we are possessed into their constituent elements. Many years have passed away since Bishop Berkeley satisfactorily proved that our ideas of

culty of perceiving distant objects is not a simple and primary power, but very complex, and therefore acquired; and by a searching analysis he pointed out the elements of which this important faculty is composed. Since then the power of analysis has been rigorously applied to many powers of the mind formerly supposed to be simple and original. In many cases success has crowned the attempted analysis; in others, the result is still doubtful. We may with interest study the application of this important method to one or two leading problems.

The faculty of external perception is one which is most familiar to the minds of all, so familiar that it seems to require no explanation. And yet when it is subjected to close analysis, it is found to be something very different from what it is generally supposed to be. Those who are called practical men believe that they actually see mountains and trees before them; that the exquisite colours of the rose are actually in that object which they call the rose; that all the objects of their senses actually exist in the world around them and independently of the faculties of the mind by which they are perceived. This belief is certainly a very natural one—just as natural as that of our ancestors of several hundred years ago, who firmly believed that the sun revolved every day around the earth. And those of you who are acquainted with the history of speculation know that a school of philosophy arose in which it was maintained that the practical belief of all men regarding their immediate and simple perception of an external world is one of those simple and universal facts which ought not to be questioned, and cannot be analysed. This school of common sense for a long time flourished in Scotland and elsewhere, until finally the late celebrated Sir William Hamilton endeavoured to establish it upon a more scientific basis and employed his immense erudition in defending it against the numerous attacks which were being made upon it from every side. Notwithstanding his able and learned defence, the powerful method of analysis has been brought to bear upon the problem of external perception; and the result has been the overthrow, to a great extent, of the most important positions of the Scottish school. Allow me to point out some of the most important results of this analysis, with reference to the nature of Perception. Here Dr. Jardine entered into a somewhat detailed analysis of the phenomena of consciousness, and then proceeded as follows:—Consider now what is the amount of the analysis which we have made. In the first place, I am conscious of a number of co-existing sensations as being discriminated from one another as possessing reciprocal externality. In the second place, all my states and activities reveal a foreign element which is necessarily thought of as possessing outness with reference to myself. These two discoveries constitute neither less nor more than a cognition of extension or space together with something existing and acting in space. And this cognition comprehends all that is essential in our belief of an external material universe. It is by a subsequent process of comparison, as ociation and inference that we attain to our present practical knowled

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 9th December 1870.

WINTER is upon us as I write. There are three or four inches of snow on the ground this morning, following a sharp frost yesterday, effectually putting a stop to some metropolitan sports which have been going on near the Welsh Harp at Hendon and are called "Kingsbury Races," making cabmen rejoice, and the Humane Society's men on the *qui vive*, rendering London a filthy mess of black mud and dirty snow, and the highways and byways of Islington a slough. For the tide has set in there strongly this week, and that never very pleasant locality has exhibited its usual Cattle Show features—the greatest conglomeration of country rusticity and town blackguardism that I know of. The Show has been remarkably good, though the judging has provoked much criticism. I do not profess to understand it myself, and in fact believe that judging generally has its mysteries, and that from a bullock to a barmaid no two men in office agree as to "points." There must have been great heart-burnings, by the way, at the Show of the latter class, which some enterprising publican got up last summer. What the "points" were I am unable to say, but the judges must have had an uncommonly warm time of it. At the Agricultural Hall this week they have come in for their full share of objurgation, and the way in which they reversed many of the Birmingham decisions was certainly surprising. They were unanimous, however, about "the Prize Medallist"—Mr. Pulver's short-horn, a magnificent and, at the same time, much-to-be-prized animal, who has been carrying "the burden of the flesh" for the last month at different Shows, having commenced at Leicester, then goes on to Rutland, thence to Birmingham, and finally swept the board at Islington. The keeping up he has required, or rather the examining he has been subjected to, enable him to take all the honours as he has done, must have been a trial; but the end is nigh. I was watching his efforts on Tuesday to raise himself from a recumbent position. They were elaborate and formed quite a long ceremony. First, he began a series of muscular contortions with his whole back and loins, apparently getting up steam for the effort. After a little while he got his hind-legs from under him, and then once on his knees made a gigantic struggle and rose to his feet. I need not say the poor beast had little peace whether lying or standing, being perpetually pounced on or prodded by somebody. The pigs were really beautiful, and the way they were kept deserving of all praise. Much sympathy was expressed for the untimely fate of three celebrated prize-winners in this close who passed away in an apoplectic slumber the second night of their arrival. It was stated as the cause of death that their "pills" had been forgotten, an announcement which caused among porkeaters some little disquietude, until it was explained that their pillows were meant, that is, billets of wood on which the interesting sufferers were wont to lay their heads. That they are "sufferers" from over-feeding and obesity I am sure, for I saw at Birmingham an unlucky porker held up by two men while lumps of oatmeal were forced down his throat, despite a very strong expression of opinion on his part. Well, I suppose it is all right and proper, only there does seem some waste in all this endeavour after fat. I dare say the same thought occurred to the majority of spectators in the hall this week; that if we could turn all these fat bulls of Bashan into poor starving Paris or into the waste and desolated places in the track of the hostile army, it would be a good thing. But these are commercial heresies. What would the butchers do without their prize meat; and besides Londoners would be defrauded of one of their annual sights—the butchers' shops; so let us not think of it. Spiers and Pond as usual did the catering very well, and received their reward in an immense consumption of both solids and fluids. I don't know whether their enterprising caterers secured the prize barmaids at the Show I referred to, but the officiating young ladies were more than usually yellow, simpering and seductive.

I went down yesterday to something not much in my line, a Poultry Show at the Crystal Palace, invited thereto by my friend, Mr. Tegetmier, who knows the feathered fowl in all his varieties, as few people know him, and is great at pigeons also. He told me I should see the finest Show ever held in or about London, and believe he told me the truth; but though I had him for my guide, philosopher, and friend through it, I returned about as wise as I went. I certainly did admire some of the pigeons, and the fine specimens of the carriers excited general interest,—some of the Dorkings and Cochins too[were marvellous,—but I had rather been listening to Der Freischutz going on in the Opera Theatre than pacing down the pens and listening to my learned friend. Then the day was horribly cold; there was no one there I knew; and if the pigeons were good, there were no other *petites pigeons* worth looking at, and so the thing was rather dull. Next week, if the frost lasts, the Palace *will* be amusing, for the skating there is capital, and the fair sex flock to it in crowds. And talking of "little pigeons" there is the most charming little pet at the French plays now—a Mdlle. Riel—you even saw, one of the prettiest and most *spirituelle* faces, figure and manner to match, very clever, acting so naturally, and altogether such a dear little lady that a correct clerical friend with whom I went was desperately smitten, and I thought would have gone round to the stage door and cast himself and the message of Jonah Magnus at her feet. She really is a dear little thing, but lest you should think my raptures excessive, I will change the subject to one not so pleasing. You remember I told you that Miss Rosie Alleyne, a lady not unknown to fame, had taken the Globe Theatre, or rather it had been taken for her,—you know, as Disraeli said in *Lothair*, "it is the correct thing now for young noblemen to keep a theatre,"—and that she was acting in Shakspeare after a peculiar fashion, now and then saving out an h which was always a weak point in Rosie's education), but doing Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew" with a certain amount of force. Lord Newry is the young nobleman who suffers for the Globe, and I fear must suffer considerably, for the theatre has been doing badly since its opening under the new auspices, and this too in the face of the attraction of Madame Colonna and her troupe, who, driven from the Alhambra by the Middlesex magistrates, Lord Sidney had allowed a refuge at the Globe. It is true they danced a very modified cancan, but still I was amused the other night at one of the young persons of the troupe beginning her evolutions with an old reminiscence, a particular twirl which there was no mistaking, and which gradually subsided into a more decorous step. However, the theatre has been going on somehow, and a new comedy "from the pen of a noble author" was expected to revive its fortunes. This new comedy, entitled "Ecarté," was produced last Saturday, and of all the dull, vapid, unintelligible productions, without one single line of wit or humour in the dialogue this was A 1. When Lord Newry was first at Eton, such a composition might, supposing they had comedies for a theme, have been sent in by him; but it is difficult to believe that it emanated from a man nearly thirty years of age and who had lived in the world from his boyhood. One pitied the actors and actresses who had to recite such stuff. Especially did I feel for Ada Cavendish who has got something in her and always reminds me of Lady, condemned to speak the lines set down for her. Why it was called "Ecarté," except that there was an allusion by the villain of the piece to a sum of money won at that game from a young flat, we none of us could make out. The villain too, poor fellow, I pitied him, for everybody laughed when he opened his mouth; his chief villany being hinted at by one expression with which he began or finished every speech he made, "I'll lay odds!" Miss Alleyne had the *role* of a fast young girl of the period, much given to jumping about, and lugging her friends, male and female, indiscriminately, which she enacted in a very natural way after the manners and customs of Brompton and the Wood. Indeed she got so natural at last, and hugged her guardian, supposed to be an elderly gentleman, in such a very *prononce* fashion, that the men in the stalls chuckled, and a hiss was heard from other parts of the house. But still the fair Bessie jumped and frisked about; the other performers uttered the dreariest platitudes; Ada Cavendish, beautifully dressed, looked disgusted, and the poor villain, when he for the twentieth time brought out his shibboleth "I'll lay odds," did it in a faltering tone, as if anticipating the inevitable laughter with which it was greeted. It was all too bad to hiss, so we laughed, till towards the close of the play it became evident that Miss Alleyne's sportive behaviour arose "from circumstances over which she had no control." To speak plain English, and I am sorry to have to speak it, the manageress was not in a fit state to appear before her audience—a fact which was notified to her, in a pause of one of her speeches, in good Saxon language, by a gentleman in the front row of the gallery. This, though it might make the thoughtless laugh, certainly made the judicious grieve, and when a little further on Miss Alleyne took upon herself to address the audience and say "When you have done laughing I shall go on," the climax was reached. The rest of the so-called "comedy" passed in dumb show amidst mingled laughter and disapprobation, and the curtain fell on what was to many people there a very painful exhibition. I was speaking to some members of the profession present, one a lady well known and respected, and all felt keenly the disgrace brought on the stage by the coarse vulgarity—to use the mildest word —we had just witnessed. Since that night the comedy has been withdrawn until further notice, "in consequence of the serious indisposition of Miss Alleyne." I shouldn't wonder.

A revival of "Ours" is filling Marie Wilton's theatre, but the Fairy comedy of "The Palace of Truth" is hardly doing as much for The Haymarket, I fear. Some people say it is too good, and that we are so corrupted by burlesque that we cannot appreciate an ingeniously-constructed and well acted comedy in verse, and that we are looking for "legs" and "break-downs" every minute. It would be a charming piece to read I fancy—to see, well, it is slightly dull. I suppose when Sothern comes at Christmas, "the little theatre in the Haymarket" will look itself again. "Nell" at the Olympic is dull too, and that despite the acting of Clarke as Quilp and Fisher as Dick Swiveller. Little Nell is "unconscionably long a dying," and Belmore, as the grandfather, I thought never would make an end of it. I fear Belmore is a mannerist. There was little difference between the decrepit grandfather and his old Peggotty in "Little Emily." The Alhambra still goes on with its War Songs, which attract great numbers nightly, and I believe there is not a Music Hall in the metropolis where a young lady in white muslin and a tri-colour scarf (keeping the flag for an encore) does not come forward and sing the Marseillaise nightly amidst a great shouting and joining in chorus on the part of the audience. Even Evans's has come into the fashion, and on looking in there the other night I found a gentleman with the usual flag and a full chorus roaring out the French war-song, and the agriculturists up for the Cattle Show knocking the tables with their glasses and in a very excited state. We are a funny people. There are more French over here than ever, and the majority of them look jolly enough, though I hear of much distress that we do not see. Most of them are dressed in black, but with that exception they eat, drink, play dominoes, and are merry. *They* also are a funny, not to say wonderful, people.

Hunting news is scarce. The season can hardly be said to have been well begun, and now has come the frost, though that may go assuddenly as it appeared. Mr. Boulton, a Bedfordshire man well known with the Oakley, one of their hardest goers indeed, broke his leg the other day in his garden by falling over his spur. *That* certainly deserves recording. They have been doing pretty well in Hants, the H. H. having had about the cream of the sport, and that too in very rough weather. In Dorsetshire they have been destroying foxes, and Lady Theodora Grosvenor has been writing to her mother's agent in that country, asking in sensible, lady-like language, what the deuce they mean by it, and advising them not to do it again. "This sort of thing cannot go on," says the fair writer. Three cheers for Lady Theodora. There has been another "difficulty" in Gloucestershire, where Mr. Colmore, for, I think, the third time announced his resignation of the Mastership of the Cotswold; but such flattering requisitions were addressed to him by all classes, gentlemen farmers and tradesmen, asking him to re-consider the step, that he has done so, and is going to continue for another year. They backed up their addresses, too, with cogent arguments in the shape of money; one gentleman, Sir F. Goldsmid, adding £500 to his subscription, and one or two more £100 each; and as Mr. Colmore has been spending about £1,800 a year on the hounds ever since he has had them, this was an alleviation of his burden, which doubtless had influence with him. Every one speaks in praise of Mr. Coupland's management of the Queen, his stud and his men, and Mr. Bride handles the hounds to perfection they say. Fog has been a great spoilsport there during the last two or three weeks, and elsewhere too. Some of my coursing friends were loud in their lamentations from this cause the other day. I don't think, however, I sympathize much with coursing men. Still snowing but not freezing. A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to the *Pioneers* from their now old friend.

ASMODEUS.

—*Pioneer.*

THE REALITIES OF WAR.

HERE is a copy of some lines found in a blank page of a letter from his cousin on a Saxon soldier named Birmann, of the 106th Regiment:—

ORDER OF THE DAY OF OUR TROOPS BEFORE PARIS.

4 a.m.—Salute from the Parisian shells.
5 a.m.—Milkless coffee, guiltless of strength.
9 a.m.—Godsend of a wrack mattress. Contents gratefully received and appropriated to the manufacture of tobacco.
7 to 8 a.m.—Hunger.
9 a.m.—Rooting for potatoes.
10 a.m.—Potato hunt fruitless.
11 a.m.—Hunger again.
Midday.—Dinner, consisting of delicious grapes, potatoes, and crust of bread. Music, supplied by a cannonade from Paris. Exquisite red wine.
1 p.m.—Outpost duty.
2 p.m.—Balloon hunting.
3 p.m.—Hunt of a carrier pigeon—

Pigeon, if thou beest carrier, thy chance is not big.
But caught, in any case, thou'lt hop the twig.

4 p.m.—We catch two sparrows and a cat that was watching them.
5 p.m.—Drying walnut leaves for our next pipeful.
7 p.m.—Vesper hymn by the cannon of all the forts.
7 p.m.—Hunger. Supper, hunger over again.
8 p.m.—Illumination by the electric sun from the forts.
9 p.m.—Sleep. Hunger. Shells all round. Hunger and hunger again.

CRUISE OF H. M. S. GALATEA.

NEW ZEALAND, November 1870.

I THINK I told you in my last letter from Wellington that a small lake had been discovered in the stern-post of the *Galatea*, which His Royal Highness duly reported to the Commodore, and which the Commodore, like Mr. Briggs when he found a tile loose on the roof of his house, promised should be looked to. So while the ship lay at Wellington, a board of competent officers assembled to examine and report upon the leak, as was to be expected, finding that the leak was under water, and that they were not able to see the cause of it as clearly as they could wish, they recommended that the ship should be sent to Sydney to be docked, and to have the leak still further looked to. So instead of our intended cruise amongst the South Sea Islands, we have settled down into a much more agreeable, though less novel, existence in the beautiful port of Sydney. The Duke of Edinburgh, though evidently annoyed at not being able to carry out the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, still, I think, cannot regret the chance that has given him the opportunity of visiting an Australian port where he has many personal friends and where he has always received a hearty welcome. With the officers of the ship, who have no responsibility in the matter of her destination, the news that Sydney was substituted for the Islands was received with unmixed delight, and they promised me that I should find Sydney one of the pleasantest places in the world; and as far as we have gone, I may say that I have not been disappointed. The first view of the beautiful harbour is sufficient to give one a favourable impression which cannot easily be effaced. We arrived here on the morning of the 15th September, and were obliged to wait two or three hours outside the Heads, till the water was high enough for us to go over the bar; and while looking at the dark frowning cliffs with the sea beating angrily against them, I was little prepared for the perfect picture which burst upon me when we cleared the high rocks and steamed slowly up to our anchorage in Farm Cove. A description of the succession of deep bays and jutting points, well wooded down to the water's edge, of the fine country houses and well arranged grounds, would be to me impossible, so I will leave to your imagination to picture what is justly considered the prettiest and most commodious harbour in the world. Suffice it to say that we have found that the insides of the houses quite fulfil the expectations which were raised by the appearance of the outsides, and amongst thoroughly English people we experience good old English hospitality, and are enjoying ourselves to the top of our bent.

The great event in Sydney for the last three weeks has been the Inter-Colonial Exhibition, which was opened about a week before we came in, and where the productions and manufactures of the Australian colonies have been displayed, showing to a stranger how nearly they are independent of the mother-country, both for necessaries and luxuries. Sydney has been very full, a great many people having come in from country stations to see the exhibition. The crowded state of the streets, with the four-horsed omnibuses rattling along, and the cads crying "Exhibeesahun," quite reminded one of London in 1851 or 1862. The building is like one wing of the Crystal Palace, but the roof is of corrugated iron instead of glass.

We were just too late to see the exhibition of live-stock, which we heard was very good, some of the rams fetching as much as £300. The different specimens of eatables and drinkables were very numerous, the most important to the colony being the various methods of preserving meat. The first prize was taken by Manning and Stinger of Town Marie, Ipswich, in Queensland; but the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prize, but no doubt the public will give the prize to the right man by patronizing the best meat in the market. It will be a great god-send to hen-fearing people to find something to replace the miserable scraggy mutton that one gets from a sheep after he has been a week at sea.

There is some really very excellent colonial wine which ought to overcome the prejudice that so many Englishmen have against any wine that is not grown on the continent of Europe. At any rate it is far preferable to the strong concoctions which too often get the name of port and sherry. There were also specimens of beer brewed and bottled in the colonies, and gin and whiskey from colonial stills. Australian-manufactured cloth was exhibited in great variety, and the show of machinery and agricultural implements proved that the colonists will not long have to pay the very heavy freightage which is charged on such manufactures from England. The Duke of Edinburgh's elephant has proved a great attraction to the visitors at the Exhibition, where he was freely fed on jam tarts and colonial beer, and in consequence was often seen gratefully submitting to his attendant pouring buckets of cold water over his poor head in the morning.

The exhibits have been cleared out this week, and we have had a musical festival in the building, at which all the beauty and fashion, and there is a good deal of both about Sydney, have assembled. Besides this amusement, we are honored with a visit from General Tom and Mrs. Thumb, Commodore Nutt, and Miss Minnie Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have been here, but they are now, I believe, in Melbourne. But the best amusement in Sydney is undoubtedly the Legislative Assembly. Two nights ago the Opposition were determined to bring forward a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, but as the evening advanced they found that their party was not strong enough to turn them out. One of the supporters of the Government was engaged to be married the next day at 3 o'clock (they don't hold to that old-fashioned notion of being married before 12). Another supporter of the Government was to be his "best man." So the Opposition thinking that he would probably desert his part for his bride, determined to keep the debate up if necessary, till it was time to go to the wedding and so gain two votes. Then one Mr. Farnell, the Honourable Member for Parramatta, rose at one o'clock in the morning, resolved to speak till day-light. He commenced by finding fault with the Government for the way in which they had constructed their roads and railways, and from that he went on to give a dissertation on roads in general,—the Roman road, the macadamized road, the amount of adhesion necessary in mounting steep inclines, &c. From this he got round somehow or other to introducing some formulæ to prove that Venus was not the distance from the earth which most astronomers supposed it to be and so continued till half-past nine, having spoken for eight hours and a half amidst the snoring of the rest of the Honourable Members, who were reclining in graceful attitudes upon the benches. Soon after this the two Government supporters went away to the wedding, and the house divided at three o'clock; the Government, after all, gaining a majority of two votes, and Mr. Farnell having exerted his lungs to no purpose.—*Pioneer.*

THE LONDON PAPERS OF DEC. 16 ON THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

THE *Times* says—"The Cabinet assembled yesterday afternoon to discuss the answer that should be returned to Count Bismarck's Circular on the Treaty of 1867, and sat several hours before the terms of the reply were definitely settled. We believe that in thus maturely deliberating before deciding on the proper course to be adopted the Ministers of the Crown have accurately reflected the spirit of the people. We feel equally convinced that their final decision will be emphatically supported by the opinion of the nation. It is impossible to exaggerate the reluctance we should all feel at being obliged to confess that we were bound in honour to regard Count Bismarck's denunciation of the Treaty of London as involving a possible *casus belli*. The reluctance may be attributed by our detractors to the cowardice that fears danger, or to the selfishness that loves ease, or it may be due, as we would fain think ourselves, to a sensible apprehension of the horrors of war; but whatever its cause, the reluctance exists. We admit it. On the other hand, there is an equally profound sense that connivance at the pretensions of the German Chancellor would be fatal to the good faith of international engagements, without which Europe would have to apprehend a succession of internecine contests, such as we are now witnessing throughout France, to determine the relative strength of nations. Under these circumstances, what course was open to the Ministry? One, and one only. The Foreign Secretary is bound to demur to the assumption that any one of the guaranteeing Powers can repudiate the obligations it has contracted towards its colleagues before submitting a case to justify the step, and giving an opportunity for examining it."

The *Standard* believes "the necessity for fighting may be averted by prompt and decided action. Prussia, with the difficulties now on her hands, can have little heart for embarking in a far more serious struggle, and will at least be satisfied by referring her claims to Luxembourg to the approaching Congress. But such a result can only be accomplished by a vigorous policy; and there is another reason for advocating a vigorous policy at the present moment. The guarantees into which we entered for the neutrality of Luxembourg were the price which we paid for preserving the peace of Europe. If it had not been for our intervention France would probably have commenced her present operations with Luxembourg, a French fortress, to cover the flank of her operations. The neutrality of Luxembourg was in fact a serious disadvantage to the French. It covered the German preparations and it cramped inconveniently the French advance. But if it was a disadvantage to the French then, it is distinctly inconvenient to the Germans now. Its possession would afford them a new and convenient line of communication with the North of Germany—a matter of the utmost moment when hundreds of thousands of men have to be fed and supplied at a long distance from their base in mid-winter. But the very fact that the occupation of Luxembourg would materially lighten the task of Germany ought, if we are to maintain a *bona fide* neutrality, to determine us in resisting its occupation, at any rate till after the close of the war. We have a duty to France as well as to ourselves, and while France is disconfited, we are bound to see that her acceptance of our proposals in 1867 is not turned to her disadvantage in 1870."

The *Telegraph* holds "that the responsibility of England must be regulated by broad principles, not by any laboured interpretations of the wording of the treaty in question. The guarantee was collective, and it is clear that if any of our co-signitaries should by chance have agreed upon incorporating Luxembourg with France or Germany, we should not have been compelled to go to war with all Europe in order to hinder Luxembourg from ceasing to be a neutral State. This, no doubt, is an extreme case; but, on the other hand, if the neutrality of Luxemburg had been assailed by France or Prussia, and if all the signing Powers, with the exception of Italy, had been prepared to resist the assault, the defection of Italy could scarcely have been pleaded as an excuse for our refusing to act up to our engagement. The whole question is one of degree. We did undertake some degree of responsibility in respect of Luxembourg, and, if ever the contingency should arise of the Grand Duchy's being threatened with annexation, it will be our duty to consider how far the task of resisting such an attempt in concert with other parties to the guarantee, comes within the spirit of our bond. With respect to the contingency now before us, however, it is clear that we are under no obligation to consider the entry of Prussian troops into Luxembourg as violating the guarantee to which we have affixed our signatures."

The *Daily News* "assumes that Lord Granville's reply to Count Bismarck will demur to the cogency of the grounds on which he pronounces the Treaty of 1867 to be no longer in force, and to the validity of his declaration that Germany, being relieved from her obligations under it, is restored to full freedom of decision and of action. In its essence, the reply of Lord Granville to the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff is applicable to the despatch of Count Bismarck. Luxembourg must be prepared to see a Prussian army of occupation marching across her frontiers on the first real or imputed offence, and to see her separate existence absorbed in the German Confederacy. In these summary proceedings there is a promptitude which is truly Bismarckian, and which contrasts with the cautious patience of the Russian Government. But, except in rapidity of decision and action, there is no moral difference between the repudiation by the one Power of the neutrality of the Black Sea, and the renunciation by the other of her obligations in regard to Luxembourg. Luxembourg is responsible for the observance of a strict neutrality, not to Prussia only, but to the States to whose collective guarantee she owes her present position. It was not the duty nor within the right of Prussia to declare the compact null and void the moment that the alleged violations of it came to her knowledge. Whatever may be the action of individuals, it is difficult to believe that the authorities of Luxemburg can have themselves either committed or connived at any violation of neutrality to the injury of Prussia. Common prudence would dictate a course precisely opposite."

THE LATE ALEXANDER DUMAS.

(*Daily News*, Dec. 13.)

THE great romancist whose death we record to-day has scarcely been true to the traditions of literary fame. We have to forget a great many things before we can give to Alexander Dumas that place in the roll of French authors to which he is justly entitled. For a good number of years back Dumas the Elder has come before the public, not in the character of a man who has passed the best portion of his life in the modest pursuit of his calling, and is content to look back on an honourable and well-spent career, but in connection with every conceivable species of harmless folly and eccentricity which even the wit of a Parisian could devise. His vanity, his half-conscious histrionicism, his audacious pranks, have been the subject of good-humoured laughter for many a day; and whenever there was a feuilletoniste joke or story to be fathered on anyone, Dumas was sure to be considered as having the first claim. We know the ceaseless anecdotes the Parisian press was delighted to tell about Dumas. His extravagance, his impecuniosity, his self-confidence, afforded abundant material. Even his own son made jokes about him, and—with a double cut at his father's appearance and his vanity—remarked that Dumas *père* would like to have got up behind his own carriage to show the world that he kept a negro footman. We know how many jokes, too, were levelled at the "Maison A. Dumas et Cie.,"—that mysterious firm which contracted for unlimited supplies of essays, memoirs, romances, all bearing the signature of the author of the "Three Musketeers." France visited upon Dumas and all his doings a good-natured raillery, which he probably enjoyed as much as any other. He was proud to hear all France talking of him—to know that he could not enter an obscure *patisserie* without the shopkeeper recognising him and paying him homage. He was proud to be the hero of newspaper stories which spoke somewhat bluntly of his empty pockets, and of the confident way in which, under such circumstances, he could walk into a bank and demand a sum of money on the word of the author of "Monte Christo." He had what has been called "an enormous personality." Books might be books, but he was Alexander Dumas. He had made many heroes, but he was the hero of them all. He was so far like the principal personage in his most famous story, that while he could be at will the Abbe Busoni, Sinbad the Sailor, the English Lord Wilmore, or an ostentatious Oriental, he was himself all these, and more. The puppets were wonderful; but was not the master of them a far greater object of curiosity? France laughed at Dumas, and liked him, and was proud of him.

In midst of all this banter—and especially in midst of the torrents of trash which "Dumas and Co." occasionally poured out upon the public—there has been a danger of both France and England forgetting the undoubted power which Alexander Dumas possessed. And it is at this moment, when contemporary judgment is busy looking back over the long record of his works, that we ought to give Dumas his due. The "Count of Monte Christo" alone—perhaps the most widely read romance which this generation has produced—is of itself sufficient to give an author a name in literary history. Despite its extravagances, its absurdities, and its outrages upon good taste, "Monte Christo" is altogether a wonderful book—a book which may be regarded as the type and chief of modern romances. There is in it, indeed, an almost reckless display of power in the succession of scenes of striking dramatic construction which are hurried upon us. All the elements of romance—passion, mystery, bold incident, and a running series of strong situations—abound in the book; and so easy and facile is the way in which these alarming ingredients are compounded, that the middle-aged reader, who read the book with breathless interest in his youth, can return to it, and again be struck by its rapid change of incident, its dramatic construction, its powerful interest. The intense realism of the description of Edmund Dantes' life in the prison of Chateau d'If is a thing never to be forgotten. Indeed, the first portion of the book has a far higher literary value than the second, which describes the somewhat vulgar and theatrical adventures of the Count. The return of the young sailor, his meeting with his sweetheart, the jealousies of his rivals, his imprisonment in the island dungeon, and the terrible life he led there—all this shows the firm and decisive labour of a master, who is conscientiously working towards a certain end. But when Edmund Dantes becomes the Count, and the author finds himself at liberty to invent a string of the wildest complications, the book seems to appeal to the worst tastes of modern Paris. The *motif* throughout—the revenge of the sailor on those who inflicted on him fourteen years of misery in the dungeons of the Chateau d'If—is made the thread on which are strung a series of pictures of all that Paris in its later days desired—unbridled luxury, ostentatious display, and the vulgar rivalries of fashion. To astonish the world with the costliness of one's house and horses—to buy that which no one else can afford to buy—that is the object of the ambition of everybody in "Monte Christo." How the Parisians must have envied this man, who was lord and master of the world, on account of his boundless wealth. With what curiosity they must have studied the caprices permitted to a man of inexhaustible means. He purchases palaces with a nod and presents his friends with fortunes. He gives dinners at which the guests can scarcely eat, so thunderstruck are they; and then he not only tells them at what palns he has been to procure expensive delicacies, but actually has brought into the room live fish from Russia and from Turkey to prove to the people the value of what they are eating. Indeed, to fascinate the Parisian imagination with this picture of splendid extravagance, Dumas seems to have doubled and trebled and quadrupled the original fortune which he gave to Edmund Dantes in the grotto. The treasure towards which the Abbe gave him the key was only thirteen millions of francs in the first part of the story; but in the second part we find Monte Christo sketching out a will, in which he leaves to one person alone a sum of sixty millions. In fact, he is the typical Parisian transfigured. He has the most expensive horses to be bought in Paris. He has a box at every theatre; and appears at the opera with a young lady whose beauty strikes chagrin into the heart of all her rivals. Everything he does is sudden, startling, magical—a series of dramatic surprises, which must have been rather trying, we sometimes think, to the nerves of his friends. He is a perpetual conundrum to his acquaintances—a mystery—a Manfred, whose profound cogitations no one can read. When he laughs and shows his white teeth you do not know whether it is with pleasure or with pain. Nothing is concealed from him; with a dexterity far exceeding that of the most accomplished conjuror, he can tell you how many coppers you have in your pocket, or when your grandmother died. This resplendent being, indeed—although he is not nearly so human as the Edmund Dantes whose sufferings in the dungeon are described so vividly—is a notable figure in romance; and there is a power shown even in these reckless exaggerations to which France paid sufficient tribute. One of the misfortunes of Dumas' life was that he almost set reproducing the Count of Monte Christo in the flesh; whereas we are not aware of his having been gifted with the inexhaustible treasures of the Borgia family. The Monte Christo grotto which he had constructed at considerable expense he was unable to retain in his own hands. But if he could not be Monte Christo in one respect, Dumas had to the full as many divers parts to play as the hero of his famous story. At one time we found him boasting that there were but two cooks in Europe—himself and another; again we found him appearing as the chronicler of Garibaldi's guerilla campaigns; while he was by turns theatrical manager, dramatist, biographer, historian, and journalist. His name was familiar to every household; and, whatever rank may be given him as a romancist and dramatist, it will be many a day before he is forgotten in France.

LUXEMBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Just at the moment when we have been all irritated by what seemed to us a flagrant attack on the faith of treaties on the part of Russia, we are told that a new breach of international obligations has been threatened, if not accomplished, by victorious Prussia. You have conclusively shown in your leading article of this day that England is in no way bound to fight for the neutrality of Luxemburg, and that if she wished to do so it would be impossible to interfere with any effect; but you intimate tially admit that the recent declaration of the Prussian Government does amount to an arbitrary repudiation of the Treaty of 1867. The conclusion drawn by most of your readers will be that our Government is bound, at the least, to manifest by a protest its disapproval of such a proceeding.

As I am one of those who trust that the Cabinet, which is at this moment discussing the subject, may form a different decision, I ask your permission to say why I hold that no ground for protest exists. I am not concerned to defend the character of Count Bismarck, who has plenty of sins of his own to answer for, but in the present proceeding it seems to me that Prussia is merely exercising a right which it is impossible to deny to a belligerent power.

It has never been pretended that any State, great or small, has a claim to the privileges of neutrality when it is unable or unwilling to discharge the admitted duties of a neutral. If any other doctrine were to prevail, the existence of small States enjoying as neutrals the guarantee of the Great Powers, but privileged without risk to take part in their disputes, would be simply an intolerable nuisance and a perpetual danger to the peace of Europe. When we, in common with other nations, have joined in guaranteeing the neutrality of a small State, we meant to protect such a State from being coerced by a powerful neighbour, to take part in war, but not to enable it to do so without incurring liability for the consequences. To pretend that the guarantee is absolute, and does not depend on the conduct of the guaranteed State, is to maintain that we have parted with all control over our own foreign policy, and that whenever the Swiss, or the Belgians, or the Luxemburgers choose to make themselves intolerably offensive or mischievous to their neighbours, we have no choice but to incur the cost, and peril, and discredit of drawing the sword in an unrighteous quarrel.

The question, therefore, simply resolves itself into the inquiry whether the Luxemburg authorities have observed, and forced the inhabitants of the Duchy to observe, the same rules as to the conduct of neutrals that have been scrupulously obeyed by Belgium and Switzerland since the beginning of this miserable war. If the Prussian Government has made false accusations with a view to break through an international obligation it has added one crime to another; but, as far as I can learn, there is no doubt of the substantial truth of the allegations contained in Count Bismarck's circular. The statements of travellers such as your correspondent "D." are more than confirmed by the admissions of M. Servais, the Luxemburg Minister of State. To say that the Prussian Government is bound to submit the alleged breaches of neutrality to the other Powers who took part in the Treaty of 1867, and to await their decision, is to propose a course which no great State engaged in war would consent to follow. The dangers arising from breaches of neutrality may, under given circumstances, be far too serious and too immediate to await the slow result of diplomatic action, and if such breaches have occurred through the connivance or neglect of the Luxemburg Government, that Government has already cancelled the Treaty of 1867, and has no claim to invoke its protection. How far the German commanders may take immediate action with a view forcibly to prevent further risk or inconvenience arising from what passes in the Luxemburg territory is, I submit, a military rather than a political question. If it be true that a French agent, with the knowledge of the local authorities, has been enlisting men who may be set to molest the communications of the German armies with the Rhine, the German leaders are fully entitled to proceed as far as the military occupation of the entire territory.

It must, however, be remarked that the right in question is a military right, depending upon and limited to the state of war. It can confer no claim to the ultimate annexation of Luxemburg to Germany. To authorise such a change in the territorial arrangements of Europe, the consent of the Powers that joined in the Treaty of 1867 would doubtless be required.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

December 15. J. B.

AT a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Charles B. Vignoles, F. R. S., president, in the chair, the following gentlemen connected with India were elected; viz. Mr Crawford James Campbell, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Indore; Mr. John James Carey, Ex. Eng., P. W. D., India; Mr. William Bellingham Carter, District Engineer, East India Railway; Mr. William Frederick March-Phillipps, District Engineer, Punjab Railway; Mr. William Robert Robinson, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway. And those were elected Associates; Mr. John Philip Cortlandt Anderson, Ex. Eng., P. W. D., India; Captain Arthur Edward Dowding, Assistant Surveyor Topographical Survey of India; Mr. Frederick Dresser, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, P. W. D.; Mr. John Mahaw Hobson, Assistant Engineer, Madras Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay; Mr. George Palmer, Assistant Engineer P. W. D., Government of H. H. the Nizam; Mr. Alexander Rhodes, Assistant Engineer, Great Southern of India Railway; Mr. Thomas Finsbury Septimus Wakley, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway; Mr. Charles Henry Willes, Ex. Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; and Mr. John Hatton Wilson, Ex. Engineer, P. W. D., India.

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